The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Creation.

BY MRS. C. F. ALEXANDER.

All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
The Lord God made them all.

Each little flower that opens,
Each little bird that sings,
He made their glowing colors,
He made their tiny wings.

The rich man in his castle,
The poor man at his gate,
God made them high or lowly,
And ordered their estate.

The purple-headed mountain,
The river running by,
The sunset and the morning,
The brightness of the sky.

The cold wind in the winter,
The pleasant summer sun,
The ripe fruit in the garden,
He made them every one.

The tall trees in the greenwood
The meadows where we play,
The rushes by the water,
We gather every day;

He gave us eyes to see them,
And lips that we might tell
How great the God Almighty,
Who has made all things well.

Miscellaneous.

How we Obtained a Home.

It was a dreary November night, the rain had been falling all day, and I was thoroughly and inwardly disconsolate, when my little wife met me at the door.

"Why, Will, what has caused you to be so late?" said she; "the tea has been steeped this half hour, and I really began to fear that some one had taken a fancy to your watch, and caused you an unpleasant delay."

This remark was made with reference to an ancient time-keeper which I carried—a huge watch which had belonged to my grandfather. My wife was always predicting that some gentlemanly footpad would seek to possess himself of this valuable, if I was not more careful about exhibiting it. The truth was, she was sorry in her heart that I could not afford a better one, and so she took this method to banter me.

We sat down to tea that night in our cozy little back parlor, beside a cozy grate fire, and the fragrant and stimulating Oolong, and my wife's cheery talk, soon caused me to forget my long walk, and the drenching rain, and the unpleasant incidents of the day.

"Do you know, my dear," said I, breaking open a white, creamy buiscuit the while, and laying on a slice of yellow butter, "do you know I had some very serious thoughts on my way home to-night?"

"Oh, no doubt you did," said she, "you thought perhaps in a fit of mental abstraction, thinking how much you made on the last 'corner,' in speculation."

All this was decidedly naughty. You see I had managed to save a thousand dollars, and a friend knew it, and he also knew of a nice "corner" on wheat, and the half of my humble pile he said was sufficient seed for a rich harvest on such a "corner" as was preparing. Well, I invested, partly to please my friend, and a good deal to please myself, to make a little money quick, and the result was the following: Saturday night—Will Aitken minus five hundred dollars.

"No," said I, "nothing of the kind. I was thinking how hard it is to be poor.—How hard to toil on year after year, and just barely make a living. Here we live in a rented house. We have paid out in rent for this little cottage three times its first cost. A man ought to own the house he lives in, if it be but a shed. I have never seen the time when I could spend money for a house. When fortunate in a speculation, I have let my funds slip through my fingers, I don't know how, and my regular salary is only sufficient for our yearly expenses."

"Do you mean to say," said she, looking at me archly over her cup, "that you would willingly compel the wife of your bosom to live in a smaller and cheaper structure than this? Do you really?"

"No, no," said I, "and, indeed, if I were to think of building a cheap cottage, where is the money to come from?" and then I groaned audibly over the aforesaid "corner."

"Well," said she, "I am glad you are still a devoted husband, not disposed in the least to play the tyrant; but would it not be well, now that we are on this subject, to see if there is not some way open to liberty? For my part, I would like to walk over a patch of ground which we could call our own. Do you know," said she, "that I have never cared anything about flowers here. It is not because I am not fond of flowers, as you well know, but it seems so ridiculous to be cultivating flowers on rented ground. How I would like to be mistress of a little yard, and then the flowers would be my own."

The fact is, my wife had been always talking after this manner. She wanted me to build a house, even though it had but one room. And so I answered her: "Yes, yes, but where is the money to come from?" and again I thought of the "corner."

"Well," said she, "this is the first time that you ever seemed to see eye to eye with me as to 'love in a cottage.' When the thousand dollars were in the bank, you insisted that we had not enough; now that the half is gone, I say that we still have enough to begin with, and my feeling is 'strike for your altars and your fires.'"

By this time we were through tea, and taking a cigar from off the mantel, I sat down in my easy chair, leaned back, took two or three whiffs of smoke, and said to her: "My dear, will you be kind enough to inform me how I shall go to work to build a house for five hundred dollars?"

In the mean time she had drawn a stool to my feet, and was sitting looking up at me, her rosy and lustrous face beautiful in the gas-light. It had been difficult from the first for me to withstand that face. I believe I had never yet refused any request of hers save to abandon my cigars and build a cottage, and now I felt my time had come, and so I pulled away at my seed Havana with uncommon zest.

"Now, Will," said she, "listen. I hear there are lots for sale in G——, great large lots on long time, at three hundred dollars each. It is only six miles out by rail, and property they say is rising in value there every year. My plan is this: Go down and buy a lot now, and get ready to build in the spring."

"Yes," said I, "but you forget the money."

"Stop," said she, pulling with her tiny hand at my beard, "you pay down for your lot $100, and have nothing more to pay for two years. We shall be able to replace the money by spring and have $500 to begin our house with. We can build a cozy place, large enough for you and me for $1,000."

"Yes," said I, knocking the ashes from my cigar, "but where is the remaining $500 to come from?"

"Look here," said she. "We now pay here $300 for rent, do we not? This amount, at least, we shall save in the new house. You can readily borrow on the security you will have the remaining $500, and by a little economy we shall be out of debt in fifteen months from March next, save the $200 on the lot."

"Yes, yes," said I, "and such a house as we shall have—oh, dear!".

Well, I was influenced by my good little wife. We went down one sunshiny day and looked at the lots, closed a bargain, and in the spring our house was commenced and ready for occupancy before the first of May. It was not so large a cottage as the one we had left; there was no gas, and I had myself helped to dig a well; but somehow there was a strange exhileration of feeling on getting settled in our new abode. The affair, too, had cost more than we anticipated by $200, so that we were in debt on the house alone $700 on moving in. I felt quite uneasy over this debt the first night. This feeling quickly passed off, and as we began to put out trees, make a garden, and prepare for a family of chickens, our estate seemed so immense that the debt thereon was trifling.

I can not stop to tell you of the joy of that summer. Away from the roar and dust of the city; among large trees and growing shrubs and flowers, our moonlight nights were blissful, and the little cottage was a palace. Two years passed, and so much cheaper had we found it living in this style, we had not only paid the debt on the house, but on the lot also. We wanted to remain there and never leave it. But we could not. Property had advanced in price to such an extent that half of our lot brought $5,000. This I put into business, and on this venture fortune smiled. We stayed another year in the little cottage, sold it, and built a large and elegant house out of the proceeds of our first investment. Years have passed since then. I own a number of houses, and have been successful in trade, and now occupy a marble front on Michigan avenue; but we have never been happier than when living in the thousand dollar cottage, and my little wife's advice was the foundation of our fortune.—*Chicago Journal.*

Brigham Young's Thugs.

THE DANITES OF THE CHURCH—HOW THEY OPERATE UPON THE GENTILES.

The Salt Lake *Reporter*, of a recent date, says: a certain number, said to be twelve of the most desperate characters in the church, were selected from among the Danites to commit such assassinations as might be found necessary by the prophet for the welfare and advancement of his holy cause. The murder of Governor Boggs and many others were planned in secret conclaves of the Danites, and executed by the chosen twelve. The attempt to murder Gov. Boggs fortunately failed, and at least one of the would be murderers is now known to live in Utah. Both of these secret societies exist in Salt Lake City. The dicipline is more perfect under Brigham Young than under Joe Smith, and consequently the aims more sure the objects more certainly accomplished. No sooner does a Gentile enter Salt Lake City than he is placed under the surveillance of the secret police. A member of the Danite organization is deputed to watch him from the time he comes till he leaves. His habits, words and careless expression of opinion are noted and reported, that the Mormon authorities may determine whether he is a friend, a secret enemy or an open and avowed opposer of Mormon iniquity. The day has been when expression of opinions inimical to the Mormon leaders would result in assassination to the bold offender, and sometimes even the mere suspicion that a Gentile was opposed to Mormon rules would produce such a result.

The true secret of Brigham's success in controlling the discordant elements of which his church is composed is due to the fears of the Danites. The Mormons know that a certain death by assassination awaits a violation of their oaths, and that although the day of their doom has been postponed, it is sure to come with the opportunity. It is true that many apostates have escaped assasination, but this was owing to the fact that they used subterfuge to place themselves beyond Brigham's power; but even then instances are not wanting of Danites having followed apostates into the different cities of the United States, hoping for a favorable opportunity to assassinate. Others escape because for the time it is deemed inexpedient to kill them. Recent mysterious deaths of Gentiles, near Salt Lake City, have for a short time excited comment, but finally they have been forgotton. No coroner's inquest has investigated facts and circumstances, and no inquiry has been made into the cause of their deaths. But such a system cannot be perpetuated. The government must sooner or later, throw her protecting banner over her citizens in Utah, and not allow it to be scoffed at and spit upon by a vile lecherous priesthood.

Difference in Lots.

"It is a common thing," said the late Frederick Robertson, "to hear sentimental wonderings about the unfairness of the distribution of things here. The unprincipled get-on in life; the saints are kept back; the riches and rewards of life fall to the lot of the undeserving. But if you look into it, the balance is perfectly adjusted even here. God has made His world much better than you and I could make it. Everything reaps its own harvest, every act has its own reward, and before you covet the enjoyment which another possesses, you must first calculate the cost at which it was procured. For instance, the religious tradesman complains that his honesty is a hindrance to his success; that the tide of custom pours into the doors of his less scrupulous neighbors in the same street, while he himself waits for hours idle. My brother! do you think that God is going to reward honor, integrity, high-mindedness, with this world's coin? Do you fancy that He will pay spiritual excellence with plenty of custom? Now consider the price that man has paid for his success. Perhaps mental degradation and inward dishonor. His advertisements are all deceptive; his treatment of his workmen tyrannical; his cheap prices made possible by inferior articles. Sow that man's seed, and you will reap that man's harvest. Cheat, lie, advertise, be unscrupulous in your assertions, custom will come to you. But if the price is too dear, let him have his harvest, and take yours; yours is a clear conscience, a pure mind, rectitude within and without—will you part with that for his? Then why do you complain? He has paid his price; you do not choose to pay it.

Again, it is not an uncommon thing to see a man rise from insignificance to sudden wealth by speculation. In this case, as in spiritual things, the law seems to hold, 'He that hath, to him shall be given.' Tens of thousands soon increase and multiply to hundreds of thousands. His doors are besieged by the rich and great. Royalty banquets at his table, and nobles court his alliance. Whereupon some simple Christian is inclined to complain—'How strange that so much prosperity should be the lot of mere cleverness!' Well, are these God's chief blessings? Is it for such as these you serve Him? And would these indeed satisfy your soul? Would you have God reward His saintliest with these gauds and gewgaws?—all this trash, rank, and wealth, and equipages, and plate, and courtship from the needy great?—Call you that the heaven of holy? Compute now what was paid for that. The price that merchant paid, perhaps with the blood of his own soul, was shame and guilt. The price he is paying now is perpetual dread of detection; or, worse still, the hardness which can laugh at detection; or one deep lower yet, the low and groveling soul which can be satisfied with these things as a paradise, and ask no higher.—He has reaped enjoyment—yet, and he has sown, too, the seed of infamy. It is all fair. Count the cost. He that saveth his life shall lose it. Save your life if you like; but do not complain if you lose your nobler life—yourself; win the whole world, but remember you do it by losing your own soul. Every sin must be paid for; every sensual indulgence is a harvest, the price for which is so much ruin for the soul. *God is not mocked.*"

Take care of your plow, and your plow will take care of you.

Agricultural.

From the Journal of the Farm.

FIFTY PER CENT OF CLEAR PROFIT.

In the memory of living men the virgin soil of the "Hawfields" produced ten barrels of corn per acre. In the boyhood of middle-aged men, the same land produced five barrels of corn per acre. Now, according to the correct statements of numerous farmers, one barrel of corn per acre, worth $5,00 to day and $3,00 at the heap, is an average corn crop, and the average cost of production, according to the same concurrent statement of farmers in this neighborhood, is $7,50 per acre. Nothing more need be said to prove that our system of farming is an absolute and most disastrous failure, which must change, or the land must change owners; and some hints as to how this change may be speedily and seriously effected, are given in the following paper, founded upon actual experiment of my own, or coming under my own observation; and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that by following the plan here proposed, any farmer may increase his clear profits fifty per cent, and increase the fertility of his land 25 per cent each year.

The causes of the rapid and alarming failures of our lands are numerous and may be summed up in general terms into two wants, namely, want of pains and want of brains—but the specific cause is the *culture of corn* in straight rows up and down the hills. The culture of corn *at best*, is very severe on land, exposing it to the suns and floods of August—but as practiced here without manure and without a hillside ditch, it has produced the result already stated—namely lands that 75 years ago were very productive are now part of the bottom of Haw River, part grown up in broom straw, and the part still in cultivation produces corn worth $5 per acre at a cost of $7,50 per acre. Now any farmer who will quit corn, except as a cleansing crop on highly improved lots, and who will use brains and pains, and Baugh's Phosphate on small grain and clover, and more brains and more pains on root crops, with stable mannure and Baugh's Phosphate alternated, will find his net profits increased 50 per cent., and his land rapidly improved. To prove this to the satisfaction of the most skeptical Rip Van Winkle, I need only say, that a bushel of potatoes has always been, is, and will always be, equal in value in the market to a bushel of corn. I never knew in this region of more than 75 bushels of corn being made to the acre, and that was on a highly manured town lot; and the average yield as already stated is not above 5 bushels to the acre, worth $5. I raised on an old field the first time it was ever manured in the memory of men, 500 bushels of potatoes per acre, and Col. Wm. Bingham did the same on an ordinary new ground. The same manuring might perhap shave produced 50 bushels of corn worth $50, while the potatoes were worth $500, showing a difference in favor of the root culture of $450 per acre. Further, a bushel of ruta baga turnips is worth more in Wilmington to-day than a bushel of corn, and Major Lynch has made 500 bushels of turnips per acre. And further, still, the potatoes and turnips can be raised on the same acre, the same year at a cost in labor and manure, of no more than $75.

These statements may seem extravagant; but, I repeat, that I and Col. Wm. Bingham have both raised the potatoes, and Major Lynch has raised the turnips.

Wheat has been an utter failure in this section for the last five years, the average yield being less than two and a half bushels per acre; bnt with a fertilizer, ten bushels per acre may be safely counted on. Wheat must enter as an important element in any intelligent farmer's system in this region, but never without a fertilizer. It requires but little labor; it leaves the land exposed but a short time to sun and flood; and as a foundation stone of root culture, the straw and the succeeding crop of clover hay, furnishes food to winter cattle on almost no cost at all, and the cattle in their turn furnish manure for roots. On wheat, ten dollars per acre in Baugh's Phosphate, will make ten bushels, where only two bushels and a half would have grown without it; five bushels will pay for the manure and leave two and a half bushels, worth $5, of clear profit the first year, being 50 per cent. on the money invested, and 100 per cent on the previous net yield, with the same labor. The same $10 in Phosphate that made the wheat, is a perfect specific for red clover. The first crop of this clover is worth in market or for home consumption $15, in clover hay, and a profit of 150 per cent. on the money invested the year before and already paid in wheat, and the second crop turned, (never pastured) will, with $10 in phosphate again, make fifteen bushels of wheat, showing an increased productiveness of 50 per cent.

Oats can be cultivated as a money crop; but if one has area enough, as is always the case with us, they must enter into the system as furnishing the cheapest and best feed for horses, and the cheapest and best meal for mixing food for milch cows. As land should not be required to work without being fed, less frequently, but as regularly and as carefully as a man or beast; in plainer English, as no seed should be put into the ground without special manuring of some sort or other, I would apply 250 pounds of phosphate to oats, which will pay for itself in oats, and pay 100 per cent. in the succeeding clover crop and improve the land 25 per cent. in furnishing a second crop to be turned; or in buckwheat with 100 pounds additional per acre of phosphate, it will pay 100 per cent. the same year. This buckwheat can be sowed while the oats is in the shock by having the rows straight and moving the shocks upon the ground after a section of the ground is put in. The buckwheat can stand in the shock till after wheat is sown, and then thrashed in the field, and the straw furnishes the litter for potatoes that can be moved rapidly, and that no wind will blow away as it does leaves.

The cow enters as a very important element into this system of farming. Where there is a range, as is generally the case with us, a cow, worth in beef, hide, and and tallow $20, can be raised with fifty cents worth of salt; and if her manure be considered, she can be raised at a good profit in manure, and then sold for $20 of clear cash profit. She will live in ordinary range in summer, and in winter she will live without shelter on wheat straw, and if she never dungs on less than six inches of litter, the amount of manure made is astonishing, which manure in its turn insures root crops.

Hogs cannot be raised on corn at less than $15 per hundred, and are worth in market but $10 per hundred. On potatoes the ordinary stock of hogs can be raised at $5 per hundred of actual cost, (I fattened my hogs on potatoes, last fall, and I know whereof I affirm,) and if the potatoes are exchanged bushel for bushel for corn, as Dr. Mebane and Major Lynch did, the cost of pork is still further reduced, as a bushel of corn, though worth only a bushel of potatoes in the market, is worth two bushels of potatoes *in a hog*. What can be done by improving our stock I am not prepared to say; but it is the generally received statement that the feed which makes 200 pounds of pork from the ordinary hog, will make 300 pounds if fed to the improved hog—and this improved hog is now offered at our doors, at Pennsylvania prices, by Messrs. Jenkins and Skiles, of Thomasville, N. C., with whom it will pay any live farmer to correspond.

I have already indicated what can be done with roots and stable manures, close to the barn-yard. Every one may elaborate the idea to suit himself; but I have reached 500 bushels of potatoes on old fields without litter; and *with* litter, deep culture and heavy stable manuring, alternated with not less than 1,000 pounds of Baugh's Phosphate to the acre—2,000 pounds would be better—I feel assured, from actual experiment, that a spring crop is certain, worth not less than ten times what the same treatment would make in grain, and a fall crop, held till late in the Spring, is worth still more. Ruta baga turnips produce 500 bushels per acre, they keep till May and would nett now in Wilmington, $1 per bushel. The mangel wurtzel beet should receive attention. It is very fine for hogs and cattle, either raw or cooked. One experiment indicates 500 bushels with 1,000 pounds of Baugh's Phosphate, and Major Lynch's experiment indicates the same yield with half as much Phosphate. This crop possesses a very great recommendation. It runs through the whole season, as the turnip does in England, and so will always produce a fair crop, while the potato and turnip, running through but half the season, are liable to be cut off by drought.

I will add one word about manure. Of course stable manure is the best, and let every farmer use every exertion to make as much of it as possible; but it pays so well on roots, which, occupying but a small area, may be cultivated near the barn, that I doubt if it ever pays to haul it over 300 yards. Of concentrated manures, which according to this plan must be used entirely upon distant fields, I find Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate of Lime, all that can be desired in a concentrated manner. It is *active enough, permanent and a specific for clover*—all three of which qualities of this manure I can prove to any man's satisfaction by a five minutes walk over my premises. My first experiment with it was with corn on a dead old field, the second year at the rate of 350 pounds per acre. It paid in corn, clear, 100 per cent; in rye the second year, it paid 150 per cent; and from present prospects it will pay this year in clover for hay or soiling, 100 per cent., the clover being very thick and nearly high enough to mow, and that, after a corn crop, and a rye crop, have been gotten from the original phosphating two years ago. This proves that it is *active, permanent, and a specific for clover*, and if the clover sod turned, will produce five bushels of corn or two and a half bushels of wheat, and I think it will double it without manure, the land will be bettered 500 per cent; as the first year did not produce more than a bushel of corn per acre. I was so pleased with this experiment with Baugh's Phosphate, that I have used it to the extent of my ability, and always with good effect except on an old field in oats the first year, and then it paid 100 per cent in clover the next year, while guano, tried side by side, made but little oats and no clover. I have also taken an agency for the sale of this manure, and will be glad to furnish it at manufacturer's prices in any quantity desired, but would never use less than 300 pounds per acre on grain, or less than 1,000 pounds for roots, and if I can possibly raise the ready money to get it—it takes cash—I shall never put any kind of seed in the ground without it, or without stable manure.

ROBERT BINGHAM.

Mebaneville, N. C., April 15th, 1869.

Keeping One's Eyes Open.

Nobody is more like an honest man than a thorough rogue. When you see a man with a great deal of religion displayed in his shop window, you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of it within. Do not choose your friend by his looks: handsome shoes often pinch the feet.—Don't be fond of compliments; remember, "Thank you, pussy, and thank you pussy," killed the cat. Don't believe in the man who talks most; for mad cats are very seldom good mousers. By no means put yourself in another person's powers if you put your thumb between two grinders, they are very apt to bite. Drink nothing without seeing it; sign nothing, without reading it, and make sure that it means no more than it says. Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose: lawyers' houses are built on fools' heads. In any business, never wade into water where you cannot see the bottom. Put no dependence upon the label of a bag; and count money after your own kin. See the sack opened before you buy what is in it; for he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated. Keep clear of the man who does not value his own character. Beware of every one who swears; he who would blaspheme his Maker, would make no bones of lying or stealing. Beware of no man more than of yourself: we carry our worst enemies within us. When a new opinion or doctrine comes before you, do not bite till you know whether it is bread or a stone; and do not be sure that the gingerbread is good because of the gilt on it. Never shout halloa! till you are quite out of the wood; and don't cry fried fish till they are caught in the net. There's always time enough to boast—wait a little longer. Don't throw away dirty water till you have got clean: keep on at scraping the roads till you can get better work; for the poorest pay is better than none, and the humblest office is better than being out of employment. Always give up the road to bulls and madmen; and never fight with a coalheaver, or contend with a base character, for they will be sure to blacken you.

Neither trust nor contend,
Nor lay wagers, nor lend,
And you may depend
You'll have peace to your end.

—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's "John Ploughman's Talk."*

Dangerous Medication.

Thousands of deaths occur every year from the unadvised use of dangerous medicines. It often arises in this way. A person is suffering, the family physician is called, he writes a prescription, it is taken and instant and grateful relief is experienced; the patient desires to know the name of the marvelous remedy, bears it in mind, and if there is a recurrence of his ailment or if there is something similar, he ventures to send (for the remedy) direct to druggist. On being relieved again, he becomes enthusiastic, and volunteers advice to his friends. They are relieved—sometimes! and forthwith he begins to think he knows "about as much as any of the doctors." A little later, it is usual to see a record in the newspapers that Mr. —— was "found dead in his bed this morning."

In the cases above, all were men of intelligene and position, and yet they allowed themselves to fall into the habitual use of the most dangerous remedies known to science. We would advise every one:

1. Never to keep dangerous medicines in the house.

2. Never to use a dangerous drug, except by the immediate advice of your family physician.

3. When in the use of any remedy, you find yourself inclined to employ it oftener or in larger quantities to produce the same effect, whether it is spirits, tobacco, snuff, tea, coffee, chloroform, ether, or any other stimulant or poison, be assured that you are on the very verge of destruction, and that you are liable any day to an instant death.

4. When you find yourself inclined to "take" anything, even a cup of tea or coffee, to enable you to perform any work that is in hand, mental or bodily, avoid it as you would a deadly poison. The three greatest men of this century in this country, in pulpit, bar, and forum, died drunkards; and long before their deaths it was known to their friends that they were "incapable of an effort" without being first "fortified with a glass of brandy."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE AND ITS PROFITS.—The '*Tribune*' analyzing an exhibit of the very prosperous business the Atlantic Cable Company have been doing the past year, says:

"When the Cable was opened, £20 were charged for each message of ten words and under that tariff an average daily business of £505 was transacted. After three months' trial the rates were reduced precisely one-half. The Cable was still able to do all the business that offered, and at the reduced price the daily receipts rose to £579. After a years' trial another reduction of almost one-half was made, and message of ten words was transmitted for £5 5s.

With charges thus only one-fourth of what they were at the outset, the daily receipts still rose, now averaging £635. On the first of September last the charges were reduced to £3 7s. 6d. about one-sixth of the original tariff, and under this rate the daily receipts rose to an average of £150 more than at the price charged when the Cable began operations. Ten days ago the Company made one more reduction. For what, at the outset, they charged £20, they now charge £2. At one-tenth the original rates the figures printed elsewhere fully warrant the prediction that their receipts and profits will rise at least ten per cent above the average of any previous year or month. It is the lesson of cheap postage over again."

He who saves in little things can be liberal in great ones.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Special Agent for the North Carolina Press and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro,' N. C.

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Human nature is governed by the same impulses the world over. Passion and prejudices are too often suffered to usurp the place of reason and common sense. It is matter for little wonder, therefore, that when masses of people are congregated together in cities, they should be more easily and simultaneously affected by the sudden excitements of the passing hour, and led into reprehensible excesses. This dangerous evil is not only increased, but often has its origin in the studied efforts of bad men, who, while striving to subserve their own interests, are not deterred by any scruples of conscience, from fanning the flame of antagonistic feeling which may happen to exist, till it bursts forth in all the maddened and destructive fury of popular riots, by which, both lives and property are sacrificed.

A spirit of animosity is studiously cultivated in certain sections, where the material is ready at hand, upon which these bad men can operate, and the seeds of division and discord between the races are attempted to be sown, and fostered and propagated.

Desirable as it might be to report the entire pacification of the country, and a state of harmonious feeling in existence at all points, it is, nevertheless, but too apparent from the accounts which so frequently reach us, that bad temper prevails in undue degree in certain localities, and popular collisions and outbreaks are witnessed as its legitimate fruits. We hesitate not to admit that the riots which have occurred are greatly exaggerated by parties who, from some unaccountable reason, seem to find a pleasure in heralding forth to the world a continuance of a state of tumult and turbulence, rather than the much needed condition of quiet and concord.—They furnish a staple in the trade of political mountebanks and demagogues. It becomes the duty, under these circumstances, of the peaceably disposed and order-loving portion of the community, to set their faces sternly against these evidences of a loose and disorganized state of society, and strive to promote the quiet and firm efficacy of the law, as the only sure means of maintaining a feeling of security at all points in the South, which would conduce *so much to a speedier restoration* and expansion of a healthier trade, and an influx of more capital from abroad to strengthen the arm of our struggling people.

If true and lasting prosperity is to become our portion, we can only hope for it when the frame-work of the social fabric has once again permanently settled down, and rests firmly upon the mutual good-will and cordiality of feeling between the races, and a desire to uphold the existing laws of the government in good faith and to the fullest extent. In advocating principles such as these, founded as we know them to be upon the cardinal doctrines of a sound morality, we care but little for any taunts or insinuations which might be levelled at us by those whose tempers are soured and whose judgment is still warped to an undue degree by results springing out of the fundamental changes wrought by the war, in our social and political condition. Peace, harmony and good order are of the very greatest importance in our estimation. They are all essential to a population placed in the condition now occupied by the former slave States. We cherish the South. It is the land of our birth. All our hopes of happiness in this life are identified with her prosperity or decline, and we step behind no other man in defence of what we deem to be the best interests of the section in which we live.

We are striving, to the full extent of our humble ability, to promote the development of the material interests of the State, for it is apparent that upon this, in great measure, depends not only an increase of wealth and comfort, but likewise a cessation of much of the turmoil which arises amongst a population where poverty and destitution exist. Bountiful harvests and cheap food, are powerful auxiliaries in calling forth and maintaining a spirit of cheerfulness and content amongst the people of any country. To secure this end, the energies of our population must be wisely directed, by those gifted with practical and sagacious minds. Instead of the never-ceasing wrangle about minor political issues, or the division of the officers of the country, let the more momentous questions of an improvement of our agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests take hold of the popular mind. Let public attention be turned more earnestly to the development of the capacities of our region, which from present indications, bids fair, at no distant day, to press forward from the rear rank in the column which we have been heretofore holding, to march side by side with the great and growing, and prosperous States of the North and West. We have all the natural advantages which are needed. It only remains now to be seen whether we have the necessary ambition and the needed skill and capacity to turn them to good account, and by so doing lay broader and deeper the foundations of a prosperity greater and more general than ever could have been hoped for in our former condition.

"Fresh beef and mutton at Mickey's in the morning!" has become familiar to the ears of all, save those who are hopelessly deaf. That boy perambulating the streets and making the announcement, has a tolerably extensive voice. He can be warranted sound of lung and no mistake.—So much must be certainly admitted. His wind is good beyond all doubt or peradventure, and so is Mickey's beef, generally. There are some venerable cows occasionally that have to be put out of the way, of course, else the stock would grow too numerous and there would not be pasturage enough in summer, nor forage in winter for the "senior reserves."

Mr. Mickey furnishes a better and more regular supply, however, than we have had on market in many a year. There is furthermore something enlivening in the cry of the aforesaid beef announcing youngster parading the streets and advertising the public of so welcome a fact.—"Beef and mutton at Mickey's in the morning!" growing fainter and fainter down the street. Everybody will hear it. It is to be hoped that all may have enough of the "spondulics" to secure a supply.

The Velocepede Rink.

To advertise to the world at large, that ours is a go-ahead population, if we do live in the Western part of Old Rip Van Winkle and away from a Railroad, we would take the liberty of announcing that a joint rink has been established on a vacant lot between Dr. Wheeler's and Mr. J. T. Lineback's residence. A large crowd assemble every evening to witness the performances. There is the usual amount of sport to be enjoyed in the desperate efforts of some of the novices to run their machines. It is worth a walk to the point where the rink is located, to witness the performances. We might particularize and designate at least two parties, who we thought had arrived at the greatest perfection in handling their machines. It might, however, be making an invidious distinction, and we decline at present to mention any names in particular, reserving further notice for the future. It is certainly harmless sport and affords healthful recreation for our young men and boys, and furnishes capital enjoyment for the lookers-on. "Vive la Velocipede."

Sunday School Picnic.

We could not withstand the temptation to "throw dull care away," and absent ourselves for one day, when witnessing the happy throng of children, on Friday morning last, as they passed through our streets, in a variety of conveyances, *en route* for the "grand old woods." It was indeed, a happy day, long to be remembered by all present.

The ample and picturesque grounds around the residence of Mr. Harrison Reid, had been fitted up for the amusement of the scholars of Salem Sunday School, and their happy voices made the "welkin ring."—The boys at ball-play, and the girls at the "swing," while others sang sweet Sunday School hymns,—all mingled into one harmless "carnival of joy," till about noon, when the "conch" shell announced the bounteous repast, of which all partook most liberally, judging from the *fragments* left.

In the afternoon, a regular Moravian Lovefeast was served up, after which addresses were delivered by Rev. W. W. Albea, of the Methodist church at Winston, Rev. R. P. Linebach, of the Moravian church at Friedberg, and E. A. Vogler, Esq., of this place. The undivided attention given to the speakers, evidenced that their kind works and good advice encouraged all interested to go on in the noble work in which they are engaged,—training and instructing the youthful mind in the way to everlasting happiness.

The behavior of the children, on this festive occasion, was remarkably good—all seemed to strive to contribute to each other's enjoyment; and not the least thing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

☞ The 4th of July passed off quietly here. Nothing unusual occurred,—except in the evening the Brass Band turned out in their "chariot of four" and discoursed good music; and a few paper balloons were set afloat.

We have never known so little interest taken in "Independence Day" before.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—From a special despatch to the Raleigh *Sentinel*, it appears that, at the election held in Virginia, a few days since, the Conservatives have carried the State. Walker, for whom the Conservatives voted for Governor, and Segar as Congressman at large, are elected by handsome majorities. Also a Conservative controlling vote in both branches of the General Assembly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We would refer the reader to the advertisement of the University of North Carolina.

It will be seen that Mr. Robert T. Gray has taken charge of the Winston Male Academy. Mr. Gray is an accomplished young gentleman, in every way qualified to act well his part in teaching the young idea.

See advertisement of Prof. Cushman, the champion horseman of America.

Also notice of exhibition of Hansley's Combination Troupe.

☞ The Greensboro "*Topic*" has been merged into the "*Union Register*." The Register is well printed on a large sheet, and ably conducted.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a large handsome and well printed weekly Republican paper, entitled "The North Carolinian," published at Elizabeth City, by PALEMAN JOHN, late of Pennsylvania, at $2 per annum. The publisher has had experience in the newspaporial line, and, judging from the tact and talent displayed in the first number, will merit a liberal support for his paper.

☞ A copy of the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for sale at the BOOKSTORE.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE, for August, is before us. It is one of the oldest, of the best and firmly established magazines in the country. It speaks for itself, and maintains its high reputation among the periodical literature of the times.

The ladies know how to appreciate it, as we know a number of life-time subscribers.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The July number of this really excellent Magazine is received, and abounds in a variety of articles that must prove of interest to the agricultural public. Published monthly by S. Sands Mills & Co., Baltimore, at $1,50 per annum, and deserves the support of every one engaged in agriculture and kindred pursuits.

County Matters.

JUDGES OF ELECTION FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS.

Belew's Creek, at Crim's ✕ Roads—N. D. Vance, E. B. Linville.
Salem Chapel, at Hardin Hazlip's—James Fulp, Sidney Marshall.
Bethania, at T. C. Johnson's—T. C. Johnson, Tandy Marshall.
Old Richmond, at Sides'—Wm. Spainhour, J. G. Newsum.
Kernersville, at V. W. Perry's—Smith Frazier, H. C. Edwards.
Middle Fork, at Branson Beeson's—Wm. Morris, John Beeson.
Old Town, at Old Town—Jas. C. Crews, J. M. Richmond.
Vienna, at Brookstown—Solomon Tise, Thos. M. Hunter.
Abbott's Creek, at Henly Old Place—Jno. Hedgecook, Ransom Phipps.
Broad Bay, at Widow Clinard's—Jno. P. Nissen, George F. Hege.
South Fork, at Benj. Hampton's—Benj. Hampton, Wm. Snider.
Lewisville, at Blackburn's School House—R. L. Craft, Irvin Warner.
Winston, at Winston—Solomon Mickey, Jacob Tise.

The following persons were appointed by the Board of Commissioners, to register the qualified voters in their respective Townships, to wit:

Belew's Creek Township,		G. V. Fulp,	Esq.
Salem Chapel,	"	J. E. Matthews,	Esq.
Bethania,	"	Samuel Stoltz,	Esq.
Old Richmond,	"	W. B. Doub,	Esq.
Kernersville,	"	Phillip Kerner,	Esq.
Middle Fork,	"	J. P. Crews,	Esq.
Old Town,	"	S. N. McGee,	Esq.
Vienna,	"	Philip Mock,	Esq.
Abbott's Creek,	"	Z. J. Stafford,	Esq.
Broad Bay,	"	P. E. Light,	Esq.
South Fork,	"	C. D. Sides,	Esq.
Lewisville,	"	M. V. Warner,	Esq.
Winston,	"	T. T. Best,	Esq.

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. July 1st, 1869.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Emly Cathon, Miss J. J. Davidson, Miss Lucy A. Dillion, Mrs. A. E. Flynt, Miss Rosa Gibbs, Mrs. Nancy Huff, Mrs. Mary Mudrick, Miss Mattie Miller, Mrs. Ellen Rich, Mrs. Lue C. Thomas.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

Josiah Atkins, D. G. Armstrong, James Armsworthy, Messrs. J. M. Carpenter & Co., George Douthit, Edward Dockit, Wm. H. Dillion, Jacob Fishel, J. T. Fishel, Sandy Flynt, William Graham, Enock Hyer, Messrs Ingham & Mulford, Rufus Johnson, B. Y. Kirkman, Martin Longworth, Charlie Petty, J. C. Smith, Bryan Spach, Christian Tesh.

Carlist risings are reported in Spain.—The streets of Vittoria are filled with a revolutionary mob, armed with scythes and revolvers, shouting for Carlos and Cabbera. They murdered the Alcade and wounded thirty citizens. Similar risings are reported at Carthagena and Valencia. Troops have been dispatched to suppress them.

The German astronomer Maedler, has measured the height of 1094 mountains in the moon. Twenty-two of these are higher than Mont Blanc, which is two feet of being three miles high—six are above 19,000 feet. The highest observed mountain in the moon is 24,944 feet high.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

CURIOUS DECISION.—Two cases were tried at Alamance Superior Court, last week, where three persons sued the N. C. Railroad Company for damages sustained by an explosion of powder stowed in the car in which they were riding, about the close of the war. Ireland and Duke obtained damages—the former for $2,000 and the latter for $10,000. But the point to which we direct attention is the decision of Judge Tourgee in the case of S. S. Turner, who also sued for damages. The Judge decided that inasmuch as Turner was a Confederate soldier and on his way to report for duty at Gen. Johnston's headquarters, thus violating the law, he was not entitled to recover damages from a common carrier. From this decision the counsel for Turner appealed to the Supreme Court.

BEAR KILLED.—The freight train of the A. & N. C. Railroad killed a bear of the largest size, near Havelock, on Friday night last. What bruin was doing on the track is not known, though it is conjectured that he intended to dispute the passage of the train.

The Rev. Peter D. Guerrant died in Leaksville a few days since, aged 63 years. He was a good man.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

MULES KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.—We learn that during a severe thunder storm, in this county on Tuesday last, Mr. Wm. Foster had two mules killed by electricity and one seriously damaged by the shock. Mr. Foster is a poor man, and this inscrutable visitation leaves him without an animal for farm purposes.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We are informed that a destructive fire has been raging for several days, in the woods, in the section of Leesburg, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Fences enclosing fields of promising corn, had been burned, but no dwelling had up to last accounts been consumed. *Wilmington Star.*

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The annual session of this institution terminated yesterday. The term opened last fall with considerably less than a hundred pupils in attendance. The number constantly increased until the close, when there was in attendance 154, of whom 126 were whites, in the institution proper, and 28 colored in the new building on the opposite side of the city. The advancement of the pupils in their several studies has been quite satisfactory during the year, and when the record is examined and we learn how much has been accomplished in spite of the difficulties to be encountered and overcome, the institution and its benevolent work has become a source of pride and gratification to every true friend of education in the State. In addition to the instruction in the elements of learning which are taught in this in common with other schools of the kind in our State, skillful workmen have been employed to give the deaf and dumb instruction in making boots and shoes, cabinet making and printing; and the blind have had a department where they were taught the business of broom making. The facility displayed in reading, writing, &c., is very gratifying to all, (and greatly in contrast to the ignorance in which most of the pupils would remain without this institution. But of perhaps more interest and importance to many of them, who must support themselves or remain objects of charity, is this practical teaching in industrial pursuits, which will give them a trade by which they can support themselves and become industrious and useful members of the community. We have seen specimens of their work, and notwithstanding the misfortune of being deprived of some of the senses through which ordinary mortals learn, their workmanship would be creditable to those who have full possession of every sense, and no doubt some of these apprentices will make successful rivals in the battle of life. Through this means the State will have an actual return in dollars and cents for the money expended on this institution, by the increased productive powers of the State, and the saving made through persons becoming self-supporting, many of whom would be a State charge without this useful training.

Nearly all the pupils will start for their homes to-day, under the care of their teachers, who will go and see them safely with their friends. Most of the railroad companies have consented to give them free passage; for which we are requested to return thanks.

During vacation the work shops will be enlarged, so as to give room for more pupils to learn trades, the accommodations now being insufficient. In fact the buildings themselves are not now large enough to accommodate all who should receive their benefits. It is estimated there are nearly a hundred more persons in the State who ought to be enjoying the advantages of the institution, and its friends should be alive in bringing them to light, and if necessary some means should be taken to enlarge the buildings.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Superintendent, Mr. Willie J. Palmer, and his assistant, for the energy and zeal with which they have performed their duties. The difficultius and vexations which they have to encounter can hardly be over estimated. They work on in silence, perhaps sometimes with doubts and misgivings; but success crowns their efforts, and that makes easier their almost thankless task. The Institution was never more flourishing, its prospects were never brighter than now. Due notice will be given of the time when the next session will commence.—*Standard.*

Some sixty Swiss emigrants, brought over through the agency of the Eastern North Carolina Immigration Association, arrived at Goldsboro, on Friday last, and were distributed principally to the counties of Wilson, Edgcombe and Pitt, Wilson receiving about half the lot.

A black bear from North Carolina has been presented to the zoological collection in the Central Park, New York, by Hon. John F. Deweese.

GENERAL NEWS.

GETTYSBURG, July 2.—Gen. Meade in his speech urged the decent burial for Confederates.

Gen. Morton, the orator of the day, in speaking of Cuba, said, "she is making a bold, vigorous, and, as we trust, a successful effort to throw off the Spanish yoke and establish her independence." He also said: "In the fields before us are the graves of rebel dead, now sunk to the level of the plains, 'unmarked, unhoned and unknown.' They were our countrymen, of our blood, language and history. They displayed a courage worthy of their country and a better cause, and we may drop a tear to their memory. The news of this fatal field carried agony to [illegible] of Southern homes, and the wail of despair was heard in the everglades and [illegible] groves of the South."

RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—The colored Conservative barbecue, which was ended by the accident, was attended by about 300 colored men, and a large number of whites. A large crowd [illegible] congregated at the gate of the bridge leading to the island, being kept off the bridge by the police. Col. Branch managing the affair, while standing on the bridge directed the police to admit the crowd, which being done the weight broke the structure, precipitating a number into the water, where Col. Branch, Policeman Kirkman and Robt. Ashby were caught in the falling timbers and killed. Seven more were wounded, two of whom will die.

ANOTHER VERSION.

A barbecue given to the Walker colored men took place to-day on Vauthal's Island, adjoining the city. About three o'clock the chain bridge leading to the island was so crowded that it broke, carrying down about sixty persons. Col. James R. Branch, a prominent broker and Conservative candidate for the Senate, was instantly killed—as also was Policeman Kirkham, who was striving to prevent the crowd from rushing on the bridge. Seven colored men are fatally wounded.

The military expenditures of the principal European powers last year, aggregated $418,000,000, of which France spent eighty; Russia, ninety-three; Austria, fifty-five; Prussia, forty; Great Britain, thirty-five; Turkey, thirty-four, and Italy thirty.

It is announced that in five years the communication by rail between Paris and Constantinople will be completed. The time occupied between the two cities will be sixty-nine hours. It is estimated that the force employed upon the road will amount to more than 100,000 men.

It is proposed to pay off $800,000 of the State debt of Indiana on the 1st proximo. This will reduce the debt to 1,800,000.—Five years ago it was $7,000,000.

The *Journal Officiel* records the successful voyage round the world of the French ironclad corvette Belliquese, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Jenhoat. "Having left Toulon on the 22d of December, 1866," says the *Journal*, "that vessel returns to France after a cruise of twenty-nine months—the first ironclad that ever accomplished the voyage.

Three thousand duels were fought in the German Universities last year, most of them very harmless affairs. The weapons are always swords and the least scratch satisfies university honor.

The *La Crosse Democrat* says the lightning, Saturday morning, struck on the wire of the Mississippi Valley telegraph, two miles below that city, and shivered forty-three poles, a distance of a mile and a half.

The registration just closed in Virginia, has greatly increased the white majority in the State. The Conservatives claim that their voti is increased 20,000.

A mad dog was shot in Memphis on Friday afternoon last, after having bitten two children, one of whom was colored.

Holland has been testing breach-loading rifles, and pronounces for the Remington. The Swedish government recently bought 30,000 Remington rifles, and is making 40,000 more.

Anna Smith, a girl nineteen years old, of Mills county, Iowa, is working a farm of one hundred acres on her own account.

In two days, recently, a 250 acre field of wheat in Johnson county, Mo., was stripped by the army worm.

Chicago parties have made contracts for the regular delivery in that city of fresh grapes from California, by the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Gilmore made a house worth $25,000 and at least $25,000 in cash out of the Boston Peace Jubilee. The latter sum was the proceeds of a benefit on Tuesday.

Iowa has increased in population 858,000 during the past twenty-nine years.—She has now 1,000,000 and is entirely out of debt.

Southern Illinois produces annually about 20,000 hogsheads of tobacco.

It is said that it cost Reverdy Johnson, our late minister to England, $15,000 in gold over his salary, to "keep up appearances" at that Court.

The distillers of Kentucky meet in Convention at the Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, on the 1st of July, to take into consideration the best course to pursue to have the restrictions removed which are now bearing so heavily upon them.

Georgia gold mining operations are said to be in a more healthy condition than ever before. The Hamilton mill is crushing about seventy-five tons of ore daily, with twenty-four stamps. The Yahoola Company are building an aqueduct at Dahlonega. A new mill is going up on the Etowall, below Auralia, and all the mills, it is stated, are doing well.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says $210,500 worth of Pottawatamie lands have been sold during the past month, mostly to actual settlers. The run of immigration continues as great as ever, and property is constantly advancing. A careful estimate shows at least one thousand new settlers coming into Kansas daily.

Cure for the Bite of Mad Dogs.

We have had several operations to fully test the chloride of zinc, in solution, in such cases, and so far as we are aware, we were the first to use this agent. It may be said that if the persons that have been bitten by dogs and had been subjected to its use did not have hydrophobia, the dogs were not "mad." Under some circumstances it might be difficult to deprive this proposition, but we do not propose to enter into arguments on the subject, but to make a plain statement of facts. In one case where three men were bitten by the same dog, at the same time, we subjected two to the use of zinc. They are both living at the present time, although this occurred several years ago, while the third man, who was not treated in this way, died of hydrophobia on the fourteenth day.

In another case, a gentleman, as well as a cow and horse, were bitten at the same time by a rabid dog. We treated the man with the zinc; he still lives; while the cow and horse both died within fifteen days. We might give many other cases illustrative of the efficacy of this treatment, but we consider these sufficient. The method which we employ is as follows: Make a saturated solution of the chloride of zinc, and as soon as possible after the injury is sustained inject this into any or all the wounds made by the teeth of the animal; let it be done with a small syringe and with sufficient force to bring the solution in contact with every portion of the punctured abraded tissue. This should be repeated the second day, after which apply the water dressing until all the parts which should be allowed to heal under the ordinary dressing, which will be effected if there has not been much laceration of the parts, in from ten to fifteen days.

As an internal remedy we use the carbonate of ammonia, ten grains to the half pint of water, this quantity to be taken daily for twenty days. The longest time which had elapsed from the time the person was bitten until the above means were used were four hours, yet we are of the opinion that this would antidote the poison even ten or fifteen hours after the injury for the reason that the zinc in any form when brought in contact with an abraded tissue, will act upon parts quite romote from the part injured, and will if taken up by the absorbents, antedote the poison which may have permeated the whole system many hours previous.—*Eclectic Medical Journal.*

A Little Girl Attacked by a Snake.

An exciting and dangerous encounter with a snake took place in Canterbury, N. H., a few days ago. Nellie Dodge, aged about 6 years, a daughter of Mr. James Dodge, a substantial farmer in Canterbury, accompanied by another little girl about the same age as herself went out into a field near Mr. Dodge's house in the afternoon to gether strawberries. They had wandered but a short distance when Nellie trod upon something in the deep grass, and instantly a large black snake sprung up at her, and immediately commenced to wind itself around her legs. Enraged at having been trodden upon, the snake lifted its head and showed its anger by its protruding tongue and flashing eyes. The child thus in danger was nearly overcome with fright; but her companion, with presence of mind seldom exhibited by one of her age, quickly found two sticks, and giving one to Nellie, they both commenced an attack upon the reptile. Again enraged, the snake endeavored to wind himself closer and higher upon the body of the child, and succeeded in biting her three times severely before he was driven away. The child was assisted home by her companion, and is now under the care of a physician. One of her limbs is badly swollen and inflamed, but she will probable recover.

From the discription given by the children of the snake, there is no doubt but that it was of the variety of the black snake popularly known as the 'racer.' This kind grows to the length of seven and sometimes eight feet, has a white ring around its neck, and when running carries its head erect from six to eight inches from the ground. The children spoke particularly of the "white string tied around its neck," meaning its ring. They spoke of it as being what to them seemed a fabulous size, and said that when it ran off it kept its head up in the air and looked back at them. The bite of the snake is not venomous, but is injurious.—*Boston Journal.*

Violent Thunder Storms.

The extreme heat of the last few days has been attended with severe thunder storm in the vicinity of New York. The most severe was on Sunday afternoon, when the lightning struck repeatedly and caused the death of several persons and much damage to buildings and vessels. Long Island suffered peculiarly. Houses were struck and damaged; telegraph wires literally burned; many persons rendered insensible; and in one or two instances a sad loss of life occurred. The most remarkable incident of the storm was the wreck of the sloop John Wright. The vessel was sailing off Whitestone, when the fury of the storm burst forth; she was struck with immense force and immediately capsized and sank. The mate was no doubt killed by the shock, for when thrown into the water he did not appear to struggle or make any effort to save himself, but sank immediately. At Fort Rockaway nine persons were severely shocked by the lightning, some of them so badly as to need medical assistance. The Bay View House at Canarsie, was also struck and the inmates suffered severely from the shock.—*N. Y. Observer July 1.*

The storm was also severe in New Jersey.

The State Department at Washington, has official advices that among the articles admitted on which duty free in Great Britain, are Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Flour, Biscuit and Bread, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Indian Corn and their Meals and Flours.

Tuesday, workmen commenced laying a direct through telegraph line from Selma, *via* Rome, Knoxville, and Washington City to New York. Messages will pass over the completed line within two months.

SUPREME COURT.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT DELIVERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON, IN THE CASE OF SAM'L HARRELL ADMINISTRATOR VS MERIDETH WATSON ET AL FROM HERTFORD CO.

We listened with pleasure to the argument of Mr. Yeates. He was candid and seemed to have investigated the subject with much diligence; but we cannot concur in his conclusions.

He says, the bond is void for want of a consideration. The reply is: 1st A bond needs no consideration. The solemn act of sealing and delivering is a *deed, a thing done*, which by the rules of common law, has full force and effect, without any consideration. *Nudum pactum* applies only to simple contracts—deeds need no consideration except such as take effect under the doctrine of uses, or such as are made void by the statutes of Elizabeth as against creditors and purchasers for valuable consideration, but are valid as at common law between the parties.

This is a misapprehension of the law into which many of the profession seem to have fallen by reason of inaccuracy in Blackstone's Commentaries, who, we take occasion to say, is a popular, and not an accurate text written like Coke or Fearn. For instance, Blackstone adopts the definition given by Coke of a deed—"an instrument of writing on parchment or paper sealed or delivered"—and yet he afterward goes on to say, "a deed must be supported by a sufficient consideration." His remark is evidently to be understood as having reference to the deeds taking effect under the doctrine of uses, and to the statutes of Elizabeth. For, beyond all question, a deed is binding between the parties without any consideration. 2nd. There was in our case, a valuable consideration. The slave bargained for was delivered to the defendant at the date of sale in September 1864 and he had his service until 1865, and upon the supposition that the thing sold, to-wit: the negro was in fact a freeman and not the subject for sale from and after the proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863. The defendant had notice of this fact, as well as the plaintiff, and according to the rule of law and of equity and of justice in its ordinary sense, "he who is to have the gain should bear the loss," as is said, Buie *vs.* Parker, 63 N. C., 131. The matter deponded upon further contingencies, and the defendant gave his bond for the price and took the chances.

The reference made by Mr. Yeates to the law authorizing an inquiry in regard to contracts payable expressly or impliedly in currency, and allowing a jury to fix the value thereof, has no application to our case, for it turns not on the value, but on the *validity* of the obligation sued upon.

In the second place Mr. Yeates took the position that the bond was void as against the policy of the law, in this, by the proclamation of the President of January 1st, 1863, all slaves are set free from and after that date. So, at the time of the sale, the person sold was not a slave but a free man.

Admitting the premises, we do not see how the conclusion follows. Say, according to the views of President Lincoln, the person sold was a free man at the time of the sale, how could it obstruct his policy, that the supposed title to the person as a slave was afterwards transferred from A to B. Certainly it could make no difference in legal effect, whether the individual was held as a slave by the one or the other, provided, under the existing state of things the individual was to be held as a slave in the same locality.

But we do not admit the premises, to wit: that by force of the proclamation of the President all slaves are set free from and after January 1st, 1863.

By the act of Congress of July, 1862, "The slaves of persons who shall hereafter give aid to the rebellion, taking refuge within the lines of the army," and "all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States," and "all slaves of such persons, found or being within any place, occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves."

This act of the *legislative* branch of the governmemt of the United States is, by its terms, confined to slaves personally, and applies only to such individuals as may come under the control of the government. It recognizes the existence of slavery, and cannot in any point of view, have the effect of *abolishing and making unlawful the institution of Slavery* in the States where the institution then existed and was recognized by law.

The proclamation of the President is simply a war measure of the *executive* branch of the government, called for in order to announce what States were in rebellion, and to what localities the act of 1862 was applicable. It does not profess and indeed the President, without the concurrence of the legislative branch of the government, could not arrogate to himself the power, as a war measure, to abolish and make unlawful the institution of slavery in the States, declared by him to be in rebellion; so far from assuming power to do so, the proclamation is, by its terms confined to slaves personally, and in its practical effect it was limited to such slaves individually as should come under the control of the armies of the United States; so the *institution of slavery* was not abolished or made unlawful, either by the act of 1862 or by the proclamation of the President.—See "Whiting on the war power of the President," 5 6.

In like manner the military order of Gen. Sherman, after the surrender, simply had the effect of announcing, that the whole State was then under the control of the army of the United States, and that by force of the act of 1862, and the proclamation of the President, and the order of Gen. Sherman as military commander, all persons then held as slaves in the State of North Carolina, were free and should be so treated. This operated upon persons then held as slaves in the State of North Carolina, but surely a military order could not have the effect of abolishing or making unlawful the institution of slavery. That was left as an act that could only be done by the *government* of the United States or by an ordinance of a convention of the people of the State; apart from the action of the *government* of the United States and the Convention of the State there could have been, in legal contemplation, no more wrong in procuring other slaves to supply the place of those taken from us by the results of the war, than in buying other property to put in place of that taken from us by the armies of the United States and of the Confederate States.

So our case comes back to this point: In April 1864, the plaintiff, as administrator in the county of Hertford, which was not within the lines or under the control of the army of the United States, offers for sale, according to the laws of the State and does sell at auction a negro man slave. The defendant becomes the purchaser, pays a part of the price, takes the slave, and executes his bond for the balance of the price. In what point of view can this transaction be considered against public policy, or, as so violating good morals as to authorize a court of Justice to refuse to enforce the contract? As is said (Hooker vs. Philips. Phil. Ep. 200) "the transaction was one in the ordinary course of business, done without any reference to the operation of the government of the United States or of the Confederate States, without any criminal intent to aid the rebellion, and to hold the contract void, will simply have the effect to encourage dishonesty."

It was not against the public policy of the State of North Carolina, according to the laws then existing and recognised both by the wrongful government then in power, and rightful government which was, for the time deprived of its power. It was not against the policy of the act of Congress, 1862, or of the proclamation of the President, for, as we have seen, it could not effect that policy, in localities not under the control of the armies of the United States, whether a person was held as a slave by A or B, provided, under the circumstances, he was to be the slave of some person. So far as good morals are involved, the matter is not to be viewed, as we conceive, from a standpoint, where the institution of slavery is deemed wicked and in violation of the laws of God and of the rights of man; but from a standpoint, where the institution was considered established and made lawful by the laws of the State, and recognised and protected by the Constitution of the United States, and, as such, had been handed down and acted upon from father to son among our people from the first settlement of the colony of Carolina.

The Court is unable to see any ground, either on the score of public policy or of good morals, upon which it should refuse to enforce the contract and allow the defendant to escape the payment of a just debt.

Woodfin vs. Sluder, Phil. 200, is in point. True the question was not made, but that proves it had not entered into the head of any one to conceive that the act of hireing a slave or of selling a slave in North Carolina outside of the line of the U. S. army, was against public policy, or against good morals.

The idea that the subsequent action of Congress and the ordinance of our Convention can have the effect by relation or by *post limini* to enlarge the operation of the act of 1862 and of the proclamation so as to give to these measures the effect of abolishing slavery, and making the institution unlawful at the date of this transaction, consequently making the act of the parties wicked and against good morals, has, in our opinion, nothing sound to rest on either in law, ethics or good sense. "Coming events cast their shadows before them," but "events accomplished" do not cast a shadow behind, so as to make unlawful that which at the time it was done, was not against law. This would violate the immutable principles of justice adopted in our Constitution, by which *ex post facto* laws are forbidden. There is no error.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

We learn from the New York *Herald*, that the Ocean National Bank of New York, was entered by burglars last Sunday night and robbed of from $300,000 to $1,000,000 in bills, coin, bonds, and other securities. They left behind a great deal of gold which they could not carry off on account of its weight. It is said to be the heaviest bank robbery that was ever effected in this country, and must have employed a number of thieves to consummate. A negro jointor was employed by the bank, who had the keys and access to all portions of the building, and says that when he made his rounds to see that all was right about 1 o'clock last Sunday, no signs of robbers were then visible. What agency he had in the matter is not known, and no clue has yet been discovered by the detectives and the police to the theft. The *Herald* furnishes a lengthy detailed report of the condition of the bank after the rebery was discovered, and says the excitement among the patrons and depositors of the bank and its officers was immense. It says:

"The tools used were of the most approved pattern, and would gladden the eyes of less experienced burglars. About noon they were taken to the Central Police Office and deposited in the room of Chief Kelso, who on hearing of the robbery detailed two of his sharpest detectives, Elder and Vaughn, to visit the bank and make an examination. Later in the afternoon, so soon as he could be spared, he followed them and made a personal examination of the scene of the robbery. The detectives of the Central Office have not divulged their individual theories, but one or two who made a close examination of the flooring beam, and instruments found there are emphatic in their declaration that the aperture was made from above as well as from below. The tools which the "machinists" left behind after securing their gold spoils, and which are now on exhibition in Mr. Kelo's room, include an immense jackscrew, valued at fully $200; a smaller jackscrew, ten saws, a number of wedges, several copper sledges, to deaden the sound; a variety of drills, dark lanterns, fuse, glazed covers to hang over the windows and exclude the light; two improved pulleys, numerous wrenches, four jimmies made to unscrew in the middle; augurs and bits, of improved patterns; several blouses and overalls, such as are used by mechanics, and which were saturated with sweat from the bodies of the operators, three pairs of rubber overshoes, to enable them to move about noiselessly, a rope to tie the porter if necessary and handcuffs to secure him or other officials who might disturb their operations. The entire kit comprises fully 400 pieces, which, experts say, is one of the finest collections they have ever seen, and must have cost in manufacture fully $2,000."

The Public Debt Statement.

The following is the recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States, July 1, 1869, issued from the Treasury at 3 o'clock, Thursday afternoon.

Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:		
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864.	$ 27,022,000 00	
Bonds at 5 per cent. (10-40's) issued under act of Mar 3, 1864,	194,567,300 00	
Bonds of 1881 at 6 per cent,	283,677,500 00	
5.20 Bonds at 6 per cent.	1,602,663,800 00	
		$2,107,930,600 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:		
Certificates, 3 per cent interest,	$ 52,120,000 00	
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent interest	14,000,000 00	
		66,120,000 00
Debt bearing no interest, viz:		
Demand and legal tender notes,	356,056,832 00	
Postal and fractional currency,	32,062,027 73	
Certificates of gold deposited,	30,489,640 00	
		418,608,499 73
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity,		5,063,883 64
Total debt—principal outstanding,		2,597,722,983 37
Interest accrued, $48,569,493 79 less amount of interest paid in advance, 1,122,182,		47,447,310 79
Total debt—principal and interest,		2,645,170,294 16
Amount in Treasury:		
Coin belonging to Government,	$78,713,072 62	
Coin for which certificate of deposit are outstanding,	30,489,640 00	
Currency,	37,097,818 89	
Sinking fund, in bonds bearing coin interest and accrued interest thereon,	8,967,282 07	
		156,167,813 58
Amount of public debt less cash and sinking fund in Treasury,		2,489,002,480 58
Amount of Public debt, less cash and sinking fund in Treasury, on the first ultimo.		2,505,412,673 12
Decrease of public debt during the past month,		16,410,132 54
Decrease since March 1st, 1869,		36,460,779 43

The statement of bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and branches, interest payable in lawful money, show totals as follows: Amount outstanding, $58,638,320; interest accrued and not yet paid, $1,665,469 44; interest paid by United States, $3,310,053 25; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., $1,529,189 26; balance of interest paid by United States, $1,780,86399.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Fogler

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., July 9, 1869.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 retail, 2 00 wholesale.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale, bolt 17, 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $0 00 to 1 50 for 56 pounds.
CORN, 85
FLOUR, $4 to $0 per 100 pounds.
Dried Fruit,
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron. Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 35 to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Peas, per bushel 80
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Rags, 3½ cents.
Rye, 90 cents per bushel.
Sugars, Brown, 16½ to 20 cents. White 20 to 23 cents.
Crushed 25, pulverized, 25. "
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $000.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 50 a 00 cts per bush. Sheaf 20 c. per doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a general course of University Lectures, will be opened.

Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100.

All the benefits of the Institution are offered free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President,

SOLOMON POOL.

Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869.

July 9—5w.

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.

The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY,

WINSTON, FORSYTH CO., N. C.

The fall session of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in August, and continue without interruption for 20 weeks. The Board of Trustees are glad to inform the patrons of this School that they have secured the services of ROBERT T. GRAY, a graduate of "*Bingham School*," and of the "*University of Virginia*," who will endeavor to introduce into his School the strict discipline and thorough training of those well-known Institutions.

Young men prepared for any class of college.

The subjects taught in this School are the usual studies in English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the elements of Natural Science.

The following are the Rates of Tuition per session of twenty weeks.

Primary English Department,	$10
Adv'ced English " including Arithmetic	14
Ancient Languages, with higher Mathematics	18
Contingent Fee,	1

Tuition charged from time of entrance to close of session.

No deduction will be made on account of withdrawal or absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Good board can be had in the most respectable families of the town at from $10 to $12 per month.

R. GRAY, *Sec.* JOS. MASTEN, PRESIDENT.

July 9—tf.

PROF. CUSHMAN,

The Champion Horseman of America,

WILL give his Free Lecture and Free Exhibition under his large canvass at

SALEM, ON FRIDAY, JULY 16,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., and at

KERNERSVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 17.

At Thomasville, Monday, July 19th.
" High Point, Tuesday, " 20th.
" Greensboro, Wednesday, " 21st.

Immediately after the exhibition, a class will be formed and the meanest kicking horse that can be produced will be broken in from ten to forty minutes, and driven with a strand of silver bells tied to his heels, without the use of humbug, kicking ropes, straps or webs.

☞ Gentlemen will please have several horses on hand for trial.

July 9.—2w.

HANSLEY'S Combination Troupe,

Under their Mammoth Circus Pavilion,

Will exhibit

at Salem,	Friday evening,	July	16th.
" Kernersville,	Saturday "	"	17th.
" Thomasville,	Monday "	"	19th.
" High Point,	Tuesday "	"	20th.

Magic is one of the leading features of this troupe, followed by an olio of Songs, Dances and Comicalities, concluding with the wonderful

PANTHEOPTIPIONANICA,

Embracing scenes of the finest order, including Sacred, War and Historical Scenes, Dissolving Views and Comic-Transformations.

For particulars see small bills.

July 9—2w.

LADIES SATCHELS,

LADIES COMPANIONS,
LADIES PORT MONNAIES,
at the BOOKSTORE.

AT REASONABLE RATES

At the BOOKSTORE,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES:
Cap, Letter, Note, Billett,
plain and fancy.

DAMAR VARNISH

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PAPER WINDOW SHADES

AND FIREBOARD PRINTS.
A new supply at the BOOKSTORE.

NOTE BOOKS,

Being a compilation of Church Music,
(as cheap as the cheapest,)
At BLUM'S:
HARMONIA SACRA,
SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY,
CHRISTIAN HARP.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF

HORSE DOCTOR, HORSE TAMER,
Guide in the management of Animals,
American Cook Book,
Family Receipt Book,
Family Doctor,
Frugal Housewife.
Letter Writers,
Etiquette, At BLUM'S

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the BOOK-STORE.

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

NO OLD STOCK AT CROSLAND'S.

Fresh and Pure Articles for Sale.

RIO, Laguira, and Java *Coffee*.—Brown, Clarified, Crushed, and Granulated *Sugars*.—Green, Black and Mixed *Tea*.—Baker's Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Sorghum, Cuba Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Golden and Amber Drip Syrups.—West's No. 1 Kerosene Oil.—Pure Cider Vinegar, (no pummace about this.) Salt,—Sugar Cured Hams,—Bacon, Cheese, Lard,—Mackerel, in kits, barrels, or by the pound.—Soda, Sugar, Butter and Lemon Crackers,—Egg Cream Biscuit, by box, barrel or pound.—Spices, all kinds,—Candy, by package or small.—Fruits, Cigars, Nuts, Snuff, Concentrated Lye,—Pickles and Sardines, best in market.—Flour, by barrel, bag or small—Meal, Corn, Peas, Beans.—Table Salt, Rice, Currants, Citron, Flavoring Extracts,—Brandy Peaches, Adamantine, Tallow, and Hotel Candles,—Powder, Shot, Caps,—Cream Tarter,—Pearl Barley, Landreth's Garden Seeds.—Toilet, Rosin, Castsleele and Olive Soaps,—Fishing Tackle—Fancy Goods.—Cove Oysters, Lobsters.—Pine Apple in Syrup.—Gelatine, a new article for making Jelly in a few minutes.—Sauces and Condiments, of all kinds.—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.—Starch, Indigo, Madder, Bluing, Extract Logwood, Oils and Dyestuffs.

B. F. CROSLAND.

Salem, April, 16, 1869. 26-3m

ENCOURAGE

HOME ENTERPERIS!

North Carolina Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, N. C.

Incorporated Dec. 1868.

Chartered Capital.....$500,000
Amount now liable for losses, 178,000

OFFICERS:

J. H. FOOTE, President.
W. E. PELL, Vice President,
R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer,
R. H. BATTLE, Jun., Attorney,
SEATON GALES, Secretary,
W. H. MURDOCK, Assistant Secretary.

THE HOME COMPANY, CHARtered by the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

FIRE, LIGHITNNG OR TORNADO,

And does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is what it professes to be, a HOME ENTERPRISE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, &c., on the most easy and liberal terms to insurers.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

Policies are issued for a term not to exceed five years.

No other Company offers greater inducements to insurers.

For further particulars call on

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.

Salem. N. C., April 2, 1869. 24..3m.

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Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12. 10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.

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These three books are the *sum total of greatnesses; the Bible, Shakspeare and Webster's Royt Quarto.—Chicago Evening Journal.*

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With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of Shippers is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.

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JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 23, 1869.-tf.

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NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,
Just Received
and opened for sale at

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OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS
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In the way of

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we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts,	Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls,	Perfumery,
Threads,	Soaps,
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Trimmings,	Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

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is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur, and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (*Shelly Bro. & Co.,*)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found

GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

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We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo,	Spices
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Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

s very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

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suitable for our customers. Of

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we have an excellent variety;

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES,

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of *SUGARS and COFFEES*, and the very best *CUBA MOLASSES*.

We are still Agents for

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and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

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All kinds of

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usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

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MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,

One door North of the National Bank.

PATTERSON & CO.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

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Real Estate Agency!

DO you wish to sell your land or other Real Estate property? If you do [illegible]

HEGE BROTHERS.

30-3m.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about that marvellous book, "The Gates Ajar."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore.

Sent by mail for $1 60.

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Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

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WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
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Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
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New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

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GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion. Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

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A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25-1y

CAUTION!

We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers o. snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert th "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**
March 19 22- m.

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Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

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HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

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WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

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Mustang Liniment,
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Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. -25.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
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POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

BARBER SHOP
AT HALL'S CORNER.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as an experienced BARBER, at the above named stand, recently occupied as a Jewelry establishment.

He flatters himself that, fully understanding his business in all its branches, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him.

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Salem N. C. March 5-1m.

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PICTURE CARDS

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BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK
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Anybody wanting a Cook Stove, will be well paid for calling and examining these stoves before buying.

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1869.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
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We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

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TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

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Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

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Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.

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Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
SALEM, N. C.,
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L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

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BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

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